

# Jasper County Base Labor Market Analysis



South Carolina  
Department of  
Commerce  
Labor Market Information

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Population

*Jasper County's population growth has been slower than the state's in recent years.*

However, future growth is expected to be faster than the state's.

*A third of Jasper County's workers come from Beaufort County, and 23% live in Jasper County.*

### Income

*Per capita income growth has been faster than in the state and nation.*

Consequently, Jasper County's per capita income moved closer to state and national levels from 1997 to 2007.

Jasper County's average wages are higher than the state's for the community and social services; education, training and library; healthcare support; protective service; food preparation and serving related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; sales and related; construction and extraction; and installation, maintenance and repair occupational groups.

### Education

*The number of degrees awarded by area post-secondary institutions has increased.*

The greatest increase has been in the area of healthcare.

### Occupations

*Almost all major occupational groups are expected to have faster growth in Jasper County than in the state.*

*Requirements for Jasper County's workers are expected to grow in the following levels of education and experience:*

Moderate-term on-the-job training, postsecondary vocational award, associate's degree, and bachelor's degree.

### Industry

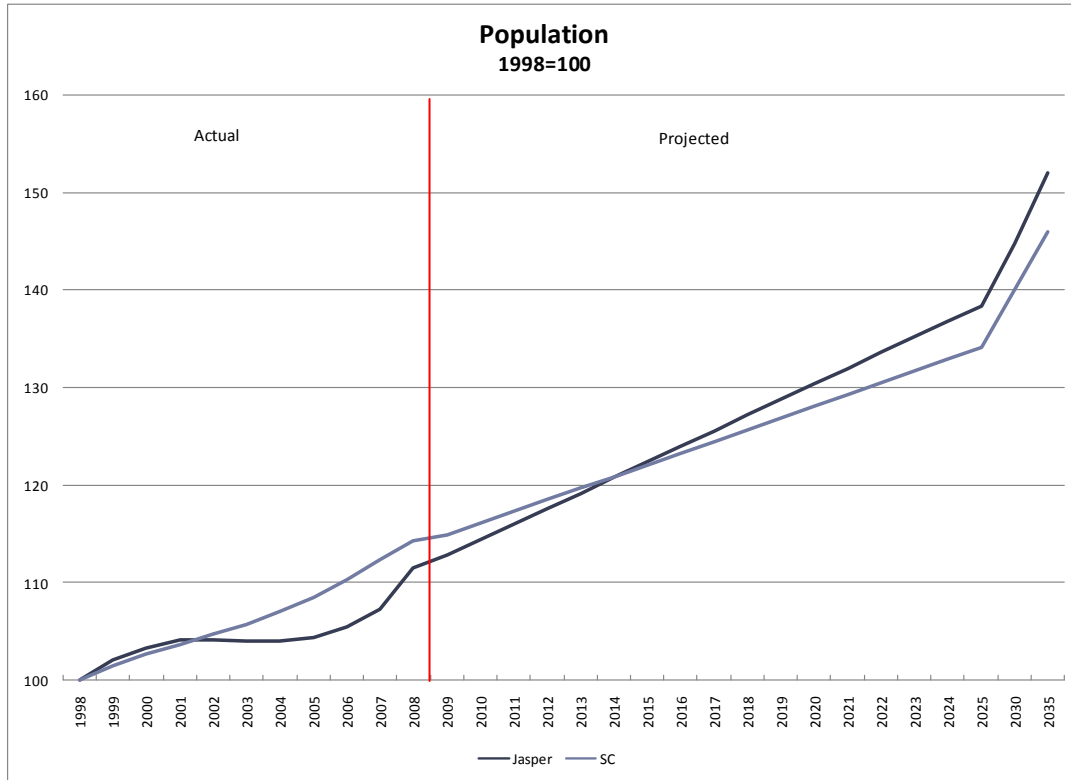
*These sectors are rated as having potential in Jasper County:*

Construction of buildings, heavy and civil engineering construction, and nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.

## POPULATION

### Growth

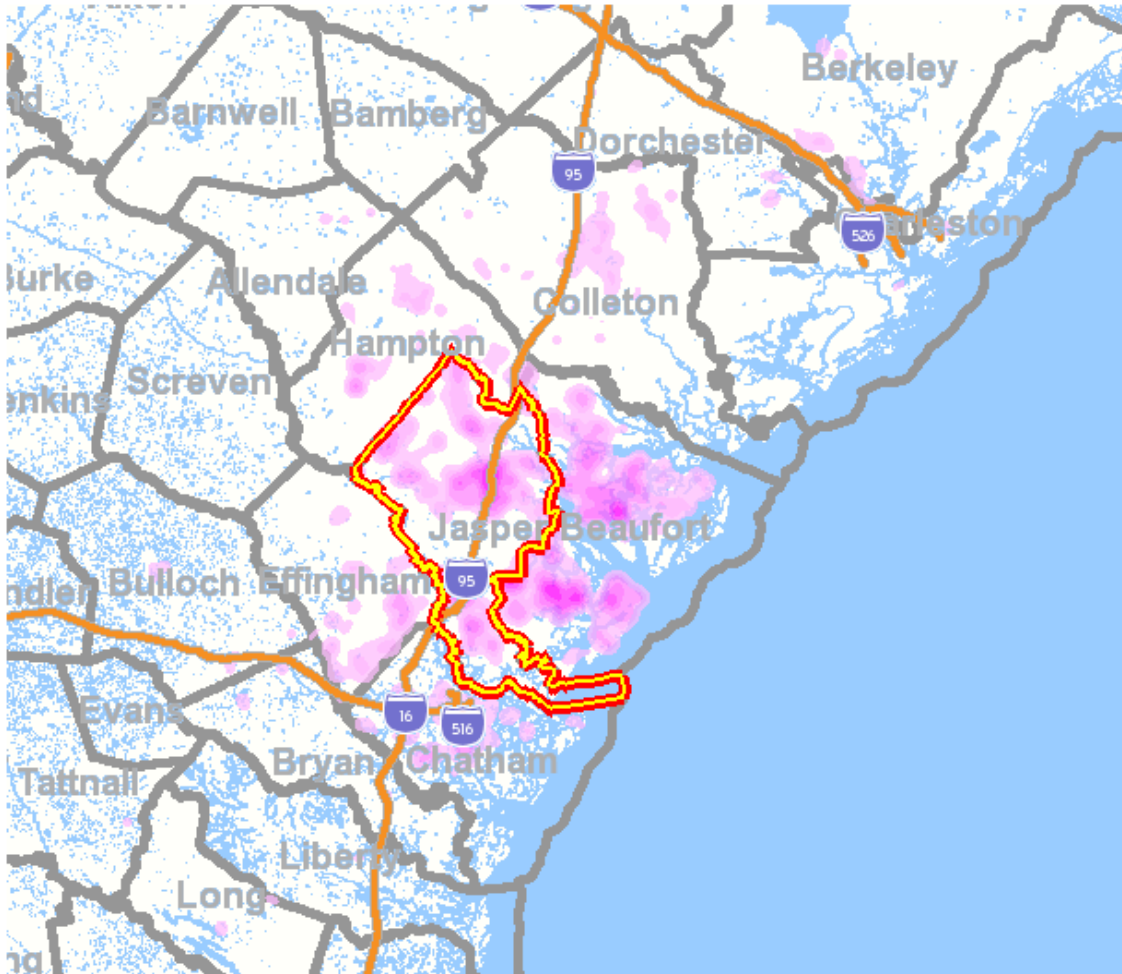
Jasper County's 2008 population was 22,330. The county population has grown by 11.4% since 1998, compared to 14.3% growth for South Carolina. However, Jasper's future population growth is expected to be faster than the state's.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (estimates) and SC Budget & Control Board/Office of Research and Statistics (projections).

## LABORSHED

The map below shows where Jasper County workers come from (in 2006, latest available data). Jasper County draws a third of its workers from Beaufort County, and 23% live in Jasper County.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics.

### Characteristics of Workers

#### Age of Workers:

30 or younger	26.4%
31 to 54	56.5%
55 or older	17.1%

#### Earnings of Workers:

\$1,200 per month or less	23.1%
\$1,201 to \$3,400 per month	49.1%
More than \$3,400 per month	27.8%

**States Where Workers Live:**

South Carolina	81.2%
Georgia	17.5%
All other locations	1.3%

**Counties Where Workers Live:**

Beaufort	32.6%
Jasper	22.9%
Chatham (Georgia)	8.1%
Colleton	5.4%
Effingham (Georgia)	4.9%
Hampton	4.3%
Charleston	3.2%
Berkeley	3.0%
Dorchester	2.0%
Richland	1.3%
All Other Locations	12.4%

**Cities Where Workers Live:**

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina	4.3%
Savannah, Georgia	4.1%
Ridgeland, South Carolina	3.3%
Beaufort, South Carolina	2.8%
Bluffton, South Carolina	2.0%
Port Royal, South Carolina	1.9%
Burton, South Carolina	1.3%
Hardeeville, South Carolina	1.3%
Laurel Bay, South Carolina	1.2%
Charleston, South Carolina	1.1%
All Other Locations	76.5%

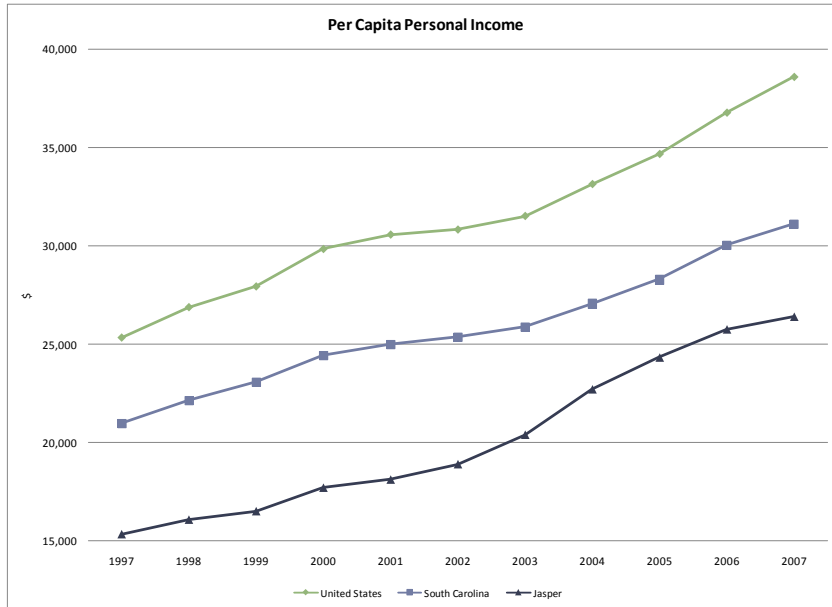
*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics.*



## INCOME

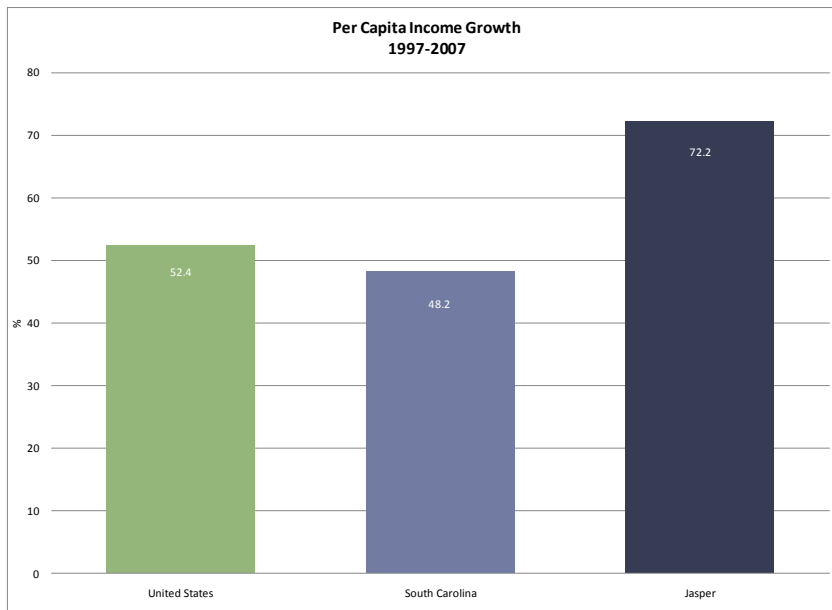
### Per Capita Income

Jasper County's per capita income has moved closer to state and national levels.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Jasper County's per capita income has grown faster than South Carolina's and the nation's, driven by income growth that was well above average.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Wages by Industry

Jasper County's average wages are below those of South Carolina (\$658 vs. \$697 in 2008). Average wages were up 35% in Jasper County over the past five years, compared to 18% for the state. All major sectors for which data was available except arts, entertainment and recreation had growth.

Industry	NAICS Code	2008 Average Weekly Wage (\$)	2003 Average Weekly Wage (\$)	% Change
Total, Private and Government		658	488	35
Construction	23	755	518	46
Manufacturing	31-33	678	488	39
Retail Trade	44-45	585	426	37
Information	51	1,152	1,127	2
Finance and Insurance	52	1,220	525	132
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	410	328	25
Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	56	624	498	25
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	643	863	-25
Accommodation and Food Services	72	268	212	26
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	81	427	358	19
Federal Government		903	684	32
State Government		646	590	9
Local Government		680	510	33

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

## Wages by Occupation

Average wages in Jasper County are higher than the state average in the following occupational groups:

- Community and social services
- Education, training and library
- Healthcare support
- Protective service
- Food preparation and serving related
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance
- Personal care and service
- Sales and related
- Construction and extraction
- Installation, maintenance and repair

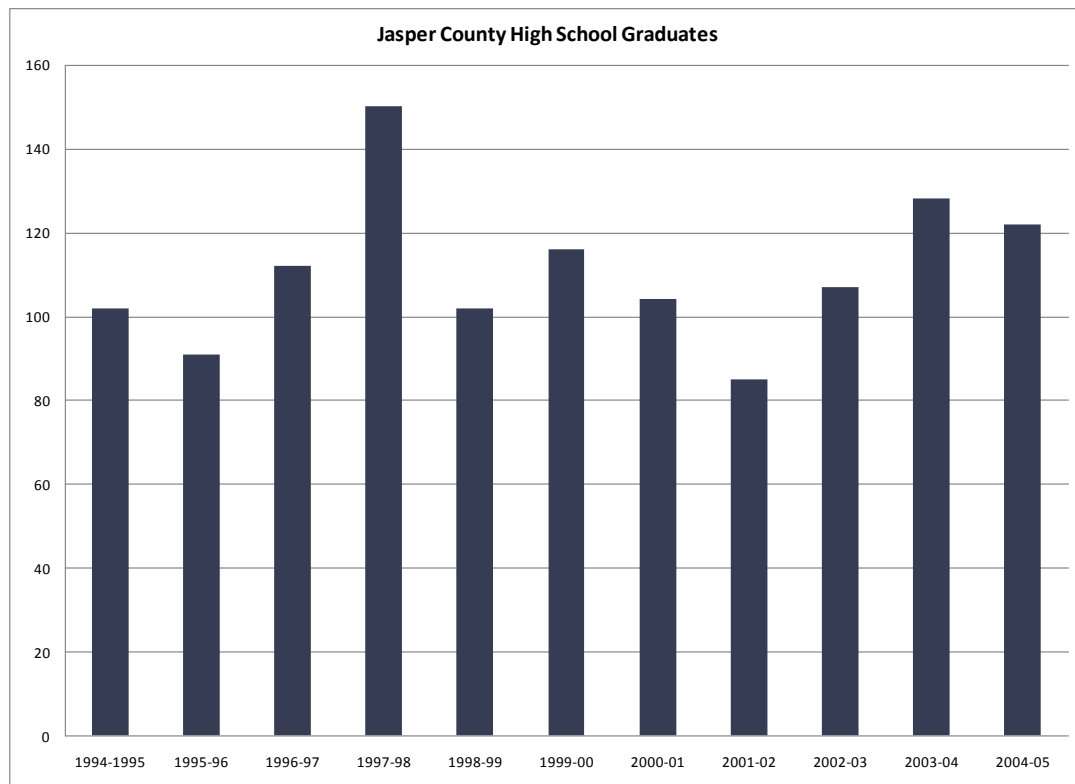
Occupation	2009 Jasper County Median Hourly Wage (\$)	2009 SC Median Hourly Wage (\$)
Management occupations	21.63	23.49
Business and financial operations occupations	17.46	19.14
Computer and mathematical science occupations	18.50	25.83
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.41	28.98
Life, physical and social science occupations	20.16	21.12
Community and social services occupations	14.59	12.94
Legal occupations	18.03	25.39
Education, training and library occupations	23.05	22.66
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	11.87	12.27
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	25.60	28.56
Healthcare support occupations	11.17	10.74
Protective service occupations	16.15	14.37
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.08	8.18
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.51	8.75
Personal care and service occupations	8.85	8.41
Sales and related occupations	13.05	11.00
Office and administrative support occupations	12.83	13.06
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.72	10.85
Construction and extraction occupations	14.82	14.10
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	17.27	16.19
Production occupations	12.82	14.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.47	12.65

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

## EDUCATION

### High School Graduates

From 1995 to 2005 (latest data available), the number of Jasper County students receiving high school diplomas rose by 20 (20%). In South Carolina, on the other hand, the number of high school diplomas increased 9% from 1995 to 2005. A total of 122 people received high school diplomas in Jasper County in 2005. Jasper County had 22 more 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. Also, the number of Jasper County students not passing the exit exam who received a certificate of completion instead of a diploma was up by 19 (to 25) over the 1995-2005 period.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

## Higher Education Graduates

Almost 4,600 more students graduated from higher educational institutions in the Lowcountry area in 2007 than in 1997, an increase of 50%. The greatest numerical increase was in the healthcare field.

Program	1997	2007	Change	% Change
Agriculture, agriculture operations and related sciences	36	8	-28	-78
Architecture and related services	38	159	121	318
Area, ethnic, cultural and gender studies	--	6	--	--
Biological and biomedical sciences	396	455	59	15
Business, management, marketing & related support services	1,239	1,779	540	44
Communication, journalism and related programs	205	392	187	91
Communications technologies/technicians & support services	25	312	287	1,148
Computer and information sciences and support services	192	355	163	85
Construction trades	7	98	91	1,300
Education	1,140	1,082	-58	-5
Engineering technologies/technicians	268	322	54	20
Engineering	67	74	7	10
English language and literature/letters	159	167	8	5
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	141	258	117	83
Foreign languages, literatures and linguistics	40	135	95	238
Health professions and related clinical sciences	1,767	2,893	1,126	64
Legal professions and studies	74	101	27	36
Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	583	620	37	6
Mathematics and statistics	93	86	-7	-8
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	157	397	240	153
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	58	135	77	133
Natural resources and conservation	34	30	-4	-12
Parks, recreation, leisure and fitness studies	17	66	49	288
Personal and culinary services	111	276	165	149
Philosophy and religious studies	39	70	31	79
Physical sciences	112	127	15	13
Precision production	186	85	-101	-54
Psychology	282	348	66	23
Public administration and social service professions	122	165	43	35
Science technologies/technicians	23	13	-10	-43
Security and protective services	214	450	236	110
Social sciences and history	527	682	155	29
Theology and religious vocations	4	21	17	425
Transportation and materials moving	124	168	44	35
Visual and performing arts	615	1,346	731	119
TOTAL	9,095	13,681	4,586	50

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics (Integrated Post Secondary Education System).*

*Data for these schools: Armstrong Atlantic State University (GA), Beta Tech, Charleston Southern University, Citadel, Claflin University, College of Charleston, Denmark Technical College, Medical University of South Carolina, Miller-Motte Technical College, Orangeburg Calhoun Technical College, Savannah College of Art and Design (GA), Savannah State University (GA), Savannah Technical College (GA), South Carolina State University, South University-Savannah (GA), Southern Methodist College, Technical College of the Lowcountry, Trident Technical College, University of Phoenix-Savannah Campus (GA), University of South Carolina-Beaufort, University of South Carolina-Salkehatchie, Voorhees College.*

## OCCUPATIONS

### Occupational Projections

Almost all major occupational groups are projected to grow faster in Jasper County than in the state.

See **Appendix A** for detailed occupational information.

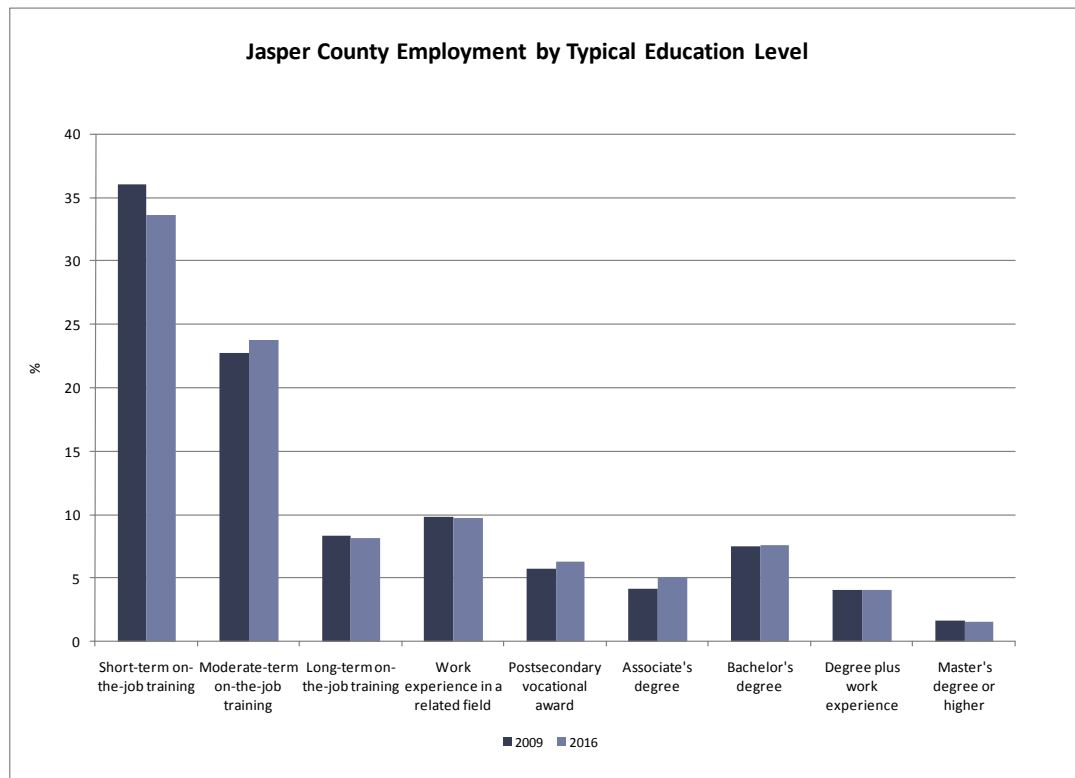
Occupation	2009-2016 Jasper County Projected Growth (%)	2009-2016 SC Projected Growth (%)
Management occupations	26	13
Business and financial operations occupations	35	15
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37	15
Architecture and engineering occupations	37	11
Life, physical and social science occupations	21	10
Community and social services occupations	24	9
Legal occupations	29	17
Education, training and library occupations	16	10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	26	13
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	58	17
Healthcare support occupations	45	20
Protective service occupations	28	10
Food preparation and serving related occupations	-6	9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	22	18
Personal care and service occupations	24	6
Sales and related occupations	30	16
Office and administrative support occupations	33	8
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	11	6
Construction and extraction occupations	38	12
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	37	12
Production occupations	31	-1
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	7

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

## Occupational Education Requirements

The trend for occupational growth shows that there will be growth in jobs across skill levels. Based on employment projections, Jasper County is expected to see growth in requirements for the following specific levels of education and experience:

- Moderate-term on-the-job training
- Postsecondary vocational award
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree



Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc

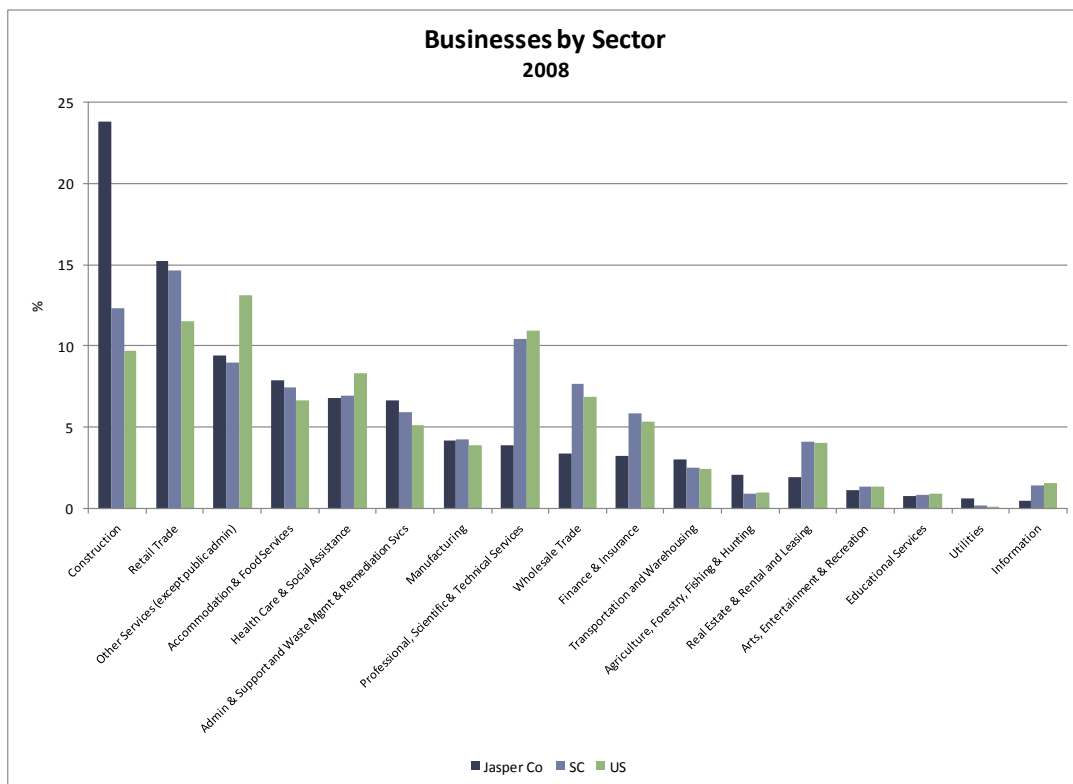


## INDUSTRY

### Businesses by Sector

Jasper County had higher percentages of businesses than South Carolina or the nation in the following sectors:

- Construction
- Retail trade
- Accommodation and food services
- Administration and support and waste management and remediation services
- Transportation and warehousing
- Agriculture and forestry
- Utilities



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Growth in Number of Businesses

The number of private businesses in Jasper County rose by 14% from 2003 to 2008, compared to a 3% increase for the state. For industry definitions, this analysis uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the U.S. standard for industry classification.

At the three-digit NAICS code level, based on available data, Jasper County had higher growth in 14 industries compared to South Carolina and the U.S. Below is a list of those 14 industries along with their respective growth rates.

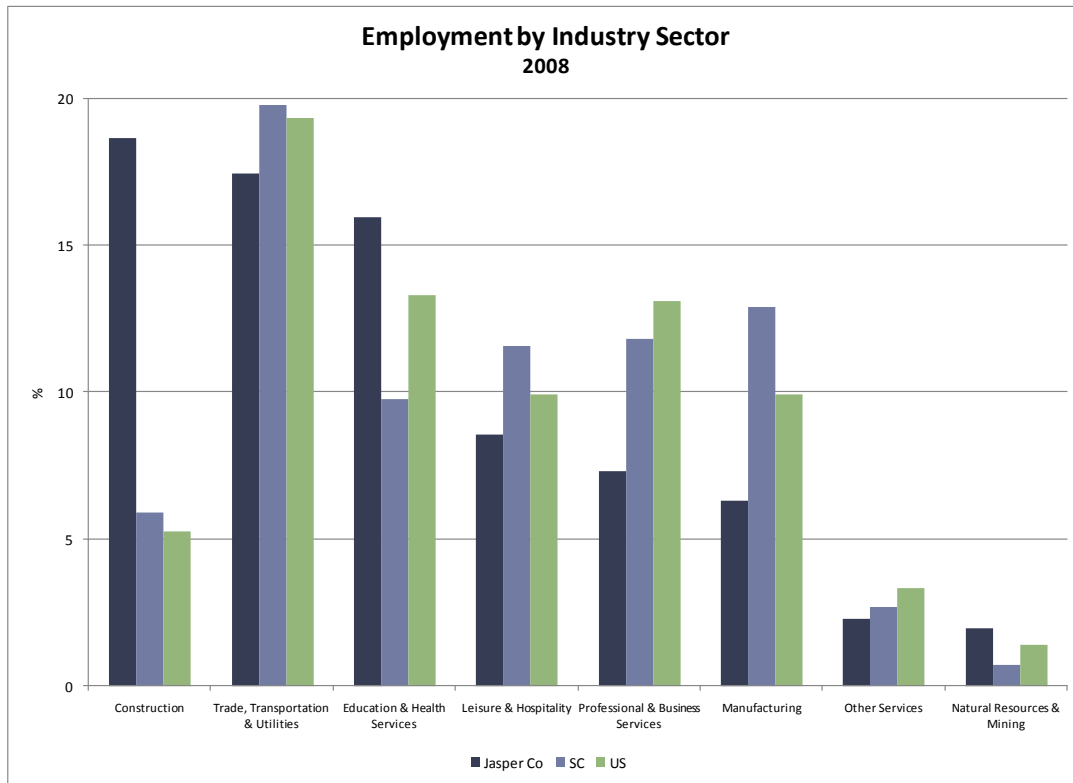
See **Appendix B** for information on all industries.

Industry	2003-2008 Growth (%)		
	Jasper Co.	SC	US
Forestry and Logging	42.9	-21.9	-14.7
Construction of Buildings	65.2	6.4	12.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	62.5	4.2	-0.5
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	100.0	14.1	4.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	12.5	-5.9	-3.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	14.3	-11.3	-3.4
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	75.0	-7.7	1.6
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	28.6	-8.7	0.1
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	33.3	-5.4	1.2
Nonstore Retailers	100.0	-16.2	13.9
Truck Transportation	33.3	-1.6	5.2
Administrative and Support Services	24.1	10.6	13.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	25.0	12.3	15.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	121.4	10.2	12.4
Repair and Maintenance	6.3	-13.2	-0.9
Personal and Laundry Services	33.3	2.2	7.2
Private Households	108.3	21.2	22.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Employment by Sector

Jasper County has a larger than average share of its jobs in construction, education and health services, and natural resources and mining.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Industry Analysis

## Screening Criteria

Industry sectors were rated on six factors:

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • 2003-2008 employment growth      | Competitive effect <sup>1</sup> |
| • 2003-2008 employment growth rate | Average annual wage             |
| • Location quotient <sup>2</sup>   | Projected growth                |

Using those factors, sectors were awarded “stars” based on meeting the following criteria:

- 2003-2008 employment growth of 25 or more (Did the sector add a significant number of jobs?)
- 2003-2008 employment growth rate greater than 51% (overall county job growth) (Did the sector add jobs at an above-average rate?)
- Location quotient of at least 1.25 (Does the sector have a significant concentration in the county?)
- Competitive effect greater than 0 (Did the sector add jobs beyond national growth overall and in the sector?)
- Average annual wage greater than \$34,231 (2008 average for the county) (Does the sector pay wages greater than average for the county?)
- Average or above average projected growth (Is the sector expected to add jobs?)

## Data Limitations

Because of Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, information on detailed industry sectors is quite limited for smaller counties such as Jasper. Therefore, this base analysis is not as comprehensive as those for larger areas. Further analysis can be conducted on growth occupations and using other resources in an attempt to obtain more detailed information on potential focus industries for Jasper County. The Department of Commerce can assist in this supplemental analysis.

## Industries of Note

Based on these criteria, the following are “six star” sectors in Jasper County:

- Construction of buildings
- Heavy and civil engineering construction
- Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing
- Motor vehicle and parts dealers
- Ambulatory health care services

Industry sectors that generate wealth from outside the area are referred to as the region’s base economy. Base economy sectors are important to an area’s economic well-being. Of the industries noted above, building construction, heavy and civil engineering construction and nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing can be considered base economy sectors in Jasper County.

The following are “five star” sectors for the county:

- Merchant wholesalers, durable goods (location quotient below 1.25)
- Social assistance (below-average wages)

**Appendix C** has information on all factors for all sectors for Jasper County.

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<sup>1</sup> *Competitive Effect: based on shift-share analysis; represents the change in employment in the sector in the county after accounting for overall US employment growth and growth/decline in the sector in the US.*

<sup>2</sup> *Location Quotient: percentage of employment in the sector in the county divided by the percentage of employment in that sector in the US; gives an indication of how concentrated employment in the sector is in the county compared to the US; based on 2008 data.*

## MOVING FORWARD

The South Carolina Department of Commerce appreciates the opportunity to provide this base analysis of Jasper County's labor market. We hope that it will help in advancing the progress of Jasper County's economic development.

### What's been done so far?

This analysis identifies the region's assets—both current and future—at a macro level. Labor Market Information (LMI) at the S.C. Department of Commerce developed a Base Labor Analysis report providing an overview of the region's population, industries, occupations, and educational assets. Additionally, these findings were benchmarked against the state and the nation.

### What's next?

Because local knowledge is required to interpret and apply the findings appropriately, the Jasper Base Labor Analysis should be used with local stakeholders to identify and define key, targeted industry clusters. Some items to consider when defining these clusters may include the following.

**1. *What is Jasper's economic base?***

In order for an economy to grow, it must have a base (export) sector that generates wealth from beyond its borders. Industries in the economic base (manufacturing, scientific and technology services, warehouse and distribution, financial services, regional healthcare, etc.) typically provide occupations with higher pay and benefits as well as better human capital development and promotion opportunities. A successful economic base stimulates the development of the non-base sector (housing, schools, retail, restaurants, personal services, etc.). It also propels the local tax base which, in turn, provides support to community services.

**2. *What are strategies to assist low-wage citizens in non-base economy jobs?***

Although the economic base is the driver for long-term growth in a region, implementable strategies for developing job opportunities for low-skilled individuals is a priority for community economic well-being. This need must also be kept in mind when defining target industry clusters.

**3. *What other factors are vital to Jasper and its community?***

Over and above pure economic considerations, what is important to the citizens of the Jasper community? How does Jasper want to be perceived? What quality of life issues affect Jasper? These questions may impact the types of industries desired for the area.

## How Labor Market Information at the S.C. Department of Commerce can help.

Once local stakeholders have identified key industry clusters vital to the future economic development of the region, LMI can provide more in-depth analysis of each of these industries, their occupations, business establishments, and educational requirements.

### **1. Detailed Industry Analysis**

For each identified industry, LMI can develop a detailed analysis of each sector, including employment, projected growth, staffing patterns, location quotients, and employers. Additionally, the analysis will examine the largest, fastest growing, and declining sectors within the industry cluster.

### **2. Detailed Occupational Analysis**

At this point, the occupations—classified by SOC codes—that make up each of the identified industry clusters can be analyzed in detail. This analysis will include employment, average earnings, educational requirements, projected growth, and completers from available local training programs. It will culminate in identifying gaps between the number of occupations required to sustain and advance industry growth and the number of skilled workers (as identified by educational requirements and program completers) available to fulfill these positions.

### **3. Identification of Implementable Recommendations**

LMI will utilize the findings of the analyses to develop a set of implementable recommendations. These may include recommendations to align community college programs with economic development goals along with others. Finally, local knowledge will once again be called upon to review the findings and develop an action plan for the implementation of feasible solutions.

## Appendix A: Occupational Projections for Jasper County

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
11-1011	Chief executives	77	99	22	29	1.09	31.31	Degree plus work experience
11-1021	General and operations managers	119	152	33	28	1.07	34.56	Degree plus work experience
11-2022	Sales managers	27	39	12	44	1.17	44.86	Degree plus work experience
11-3011	Administrative services managers	22	30	8	36	1.38	30.57	Degree plus work experience
11-3031	Financial managers	28	37	9	32	0.67	31.22	Degree plus work experience
11-9011	Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers	38	39	1	3	1.14	10.08	Degree plus work experience
11-9012	Farmers and ranchers	107	102	-5	-5	1.00	6.55	Long-term on-the-job training
11-9021	Construction managers	97	132	35	36	2.18	18.32	Bachelor's degree
11-9032	Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	18	20	2	11	1.10	41.53	Degree plus work experience
11-9051	Food service managers	31	38	7	23	1.09	11.51	Work experience in a related field

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
11-9081	Lodging managers	20	22	2	10	2.20	13.98	Work experience in a related field
11-9111	Medical and health services managers	36	56	20	56	1.76	37.47	Degree plus work experience
11-9141	Property, real estate, and community association managers	60	90	30	50	0.81	7.39	Bachelor's degree
11-9199	Managers, all other	63	79	16	25	0.62	10.61	Work experience in a related field
13-1051	Cost estimators	17	26	9	53	1.23	22.60	Work experience in a related field
13-1111	Management analysts	24	32	8	33	0.38	13.50	Degree plus work experience
13-1199	Business operation specialists, all other	12	16	4	33	0.17	25.29	Bachelor's degree
13-2011	Accountants and auditors	56	76	20	36	0.57	16.89	Bachelor's degree
13-2021	Appraisers and assessors of real estate	22	33	11	50	0.83	7.40	Postsecondary vocational award
13-2052	Personal financial advisors	21	28	7	33	0.46	22.60	Bachelor's degree
21-1012	Educational, vocational, and school counselors	24	29	5	21	1.39	21.03	Master's degree
21-1021	Child, family, and school social workers	19	24	5	26	0.98	14.60	Bachelor's degree
21-1022	Medical and public health social workers	16	20	4	25	1.65	17.39	Bachelor's degree



SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
21-1093	Social and human service assistants	10	13	3	30	0.42	11.45	Moderate-term on-the-job training
21-2011	Clergy	12	15	3	25	0.72	7.18	Master's degree
23-1011	Lawyers	16	20	4	25	0.30	23.18	First professional degree
23-2011	Paralegals and legal assistants	10	14	4	40	0.61	15.00	Associate's degree
25-1099	Postsecondary teachers	22	30	8	36	0.20	34.34	Doctoral degree
25-2011	Preschool teachers, except special education	13	15	2	15	0.36	13.20	Postsecondary vocational award
25-2012	Kindergarten teachers, except special education	23	28	5	22	1.79	27.53	Bachelor's degree
25-2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education	118	137	19	16	1.14	25.38	Bachelor's degree
25-2022	Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	69	79	10	14	1.55	25.86	Bachelor's degree
25-2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	80	88	8	10	1.13	24.85	Bachelor's degree
25-2041	Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school	18	21	3	17	1.18	25.42	Bachelor's degree
25-3099	Teachers and instructors, all other	11	13	2	18	0.25	30.95	Bachelor's degree
25-4021	Librarians	11	13	2	18	1.03	21.68	Master's degree
25-9031	Instructional coordinators	11	14	3	27	1.23	24.78	Master's degree
25-9041	Teacher assistants	68	76	8	12	0.75	10.28	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
27-2022	Coaches and scouts	20	26	6	30	1.46	23.74	Long-term on-the-job training
27-4021	Photographers	31	38	7	23	0.69	8.58	Long-term on-the-job training
29-1069	Physicians and surgeons	45	58	13	29	0.83	82.29	First professional degree
29-1111	Registered nurses	200	289	89	45	1.22	26.86	Associate's degree
29-1123	Physical therapists	15	22	7	47	1.19	35.44	Master's degree
29-2011	Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	61	135	74	121	5.72	19.91	Bachelor's degree
29-2012	Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	61	116	55	90	6.30	13.22	Associate's degree
29-2032	Diagnostic medical sonographers	10	19	9	90	3.27	18.39	Associate's degree
29-2034	Radiologic technologists and technicians	77	142	65	84	5.79	20.41	Associate's degree
29-2041	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	14	20	6	43	1.05	20.55	Postsecondary vocational award
29-2052	Pharmacy technicians	20	28	8	40	0.98	13.14	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-2055	Surgical technologists	13	20	7	54	2.34	16.17	Postsecondary vocational award
29-2061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	55	71	16	29	1.17	17.73	Postsecondary vocational award

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
29-2071	Medical records and health information technicians	33	49	16	48	3.11	15.46	Associate's degree
31-1011	Home health aides	73	93	20	27	1.16	8.81	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	99	135	36	36	1.04	10.68	Postsecondary vocational award
31-9092	Medical assistants	48	69	21	44	1.52	10.49	Moderate-term on-the-job training
31-9093	Medical equipment preparers	10	17	7	70	2.81	12.56	Short-term on-the-job training
31-9094	Medical transcriptionists	14	22	8	57	2.26	11.54	Postsecondary vocational award
31-9099	Healthcare support workers, all other	39	75	36	92	3.12	14.96	Short-term on-the-job training
33-2011	Fire fighters	38	48	10	26	2.04	15.60	Long-term on-the-job training
33-3012	Correctional officers and jailers	61	80	19	31	2.38	15.51	Moderate-term on-the-job training
33-3051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	37	47	10	27	0.94	16.75	Long-term on-the-job training
33-9032	Security guards	22	28	6	27	0.34	13.39	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
35-1012	First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	44	41	-3	-7	0.78	12.80	Work experience in a related field
35-2011	Cooks, fast food	42	31	-11	-26	1.18	7.56	Short-term on-the-job training
35-2012	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	22	25	3	14	0.86	9.12	Moderate-term on-the-job training
35-2014	Cooks, restaurant	27	26	-1	-4	0.48	11.13	Long-term on-the-job training
35-2015	Cooks, short order	12	12	0	0	1.07	10.07	Short-term on-the-job training
35-2021	Food preparation workers	44	45	1	2	0.78	10.27	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3011	Bartenders	17	19	2	12	0.50	9.63	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3021	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	79	65	-14	-18	0.46	7.87	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3022	Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	44	38	-6	-14	1.34	7.99	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3031	Waiters and waitresses	76	75	-1	-1	0.51	7.53	Short-term on-the-job training
35-9011	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	20	19	-1	-5	0.76	8.80	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
35-9021	Dishwashers	20	19	-1	-5	0.60	8.16	Short-term on-the-job training
35-9031	Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	13	12	-1	-8	0.58	7.53	Short-term on-the-job training
37-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	34	39	5	15	1.36	10.74	Work experience in a related field
37-1012	First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	50	66	16	32	5.44	18.73	Work experience in a related field
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	65	85	20	31	0.46	11.34	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	255	264	9	4	1.92	7.04	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2019	Building cleaning workers, all other	51	59	8	16	1.45	6.56	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2021	Pest control workers	27	42	15	56	4.65	11.76	Moderate-term on-the-job training
37-3011	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	285	378	93	33	4.43	13.07	Short-term on-the-job training
37-3012	Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation	15	20	5	33	2.25	7.19	Moderate-term on-the-job training
37-3013	Tree trimmers and pruners	15	19	4	27	2.02	6.88	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
37-3019	Grounds maintenance workers, all other	15	19	4	27	2.40	6.76	Short-term on-the-job training
39-1021	First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	17	22	5	29	1.17	13.06	Work experience in a related field
39-2021	Nonfarm animal caretakers	17	23	6	35	0.75	7.21	Short-term on-the-job training
39-3091	Amusement and recreation attendants	51	71	20	39	3.19	11.22	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9011	Child care workers	101	120	19	19	0.84	7.16	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9021	Personal and home care aides	57	71	14	25	0.98	8.13	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9032	Recreation workers	25	30	5	20	1.11	8.68	Short-term on-the-job training
41-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	132	158	26	20	0.95	17.32	Work experience in a related field
41-1012	First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	32	43	11	34	0.57	15.73	Work experience in a related field
41-2011	Cashiers, except gaming	233	236	3	1	1.05	10.62	Short-term on-the-job training
41-2021	Counter and rental clerks	21	29	8	38	0.75	11.26	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
41-2022	Parts salespersons	21	30	9	43	1.58	17.23	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-2031	Retail salespersons	208	290	82	39	0.68	14.51	Short-term on-the-job training
41-3021	Insurance sales agents	25	27	2	8	0.55	20.69	Bachelor's degree
41-3031	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	24	31	7	29	0.61	35.58	Bachelor's degree
41-3099	Sales representatives, services, all other	32	46	14	44	0.68	13.45	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-4012	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	65	97	32	49	0.66	19.66	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-9021	Real estate brokers	103	155	52	50	0.91	6.83	Work experience in a related field
41-9022	Real estate sales agents	112	167	55	49	0.93	8.18	Postsecondary vocational award
41-9041	Telemarketers	13	14	1	8	0.59	9.42	Short-term on-the-job training
41-9091	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	66	89	23	35	1.05	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
41-9099	Sales and related workers, all other	14	18	4	29	0.71	6.93	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	95	125	30	32	0.98	18.39	Work experience in a related field

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
43-2011	Switchboard operators, including answering service	11	13	2	18	1.16	12.09	Short-term on-the-job training
43-3011	Bill and account collectors	13	19	6	46	0.52	11.83	Short-term on-the-job training
43-3021	Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	64	91	27	42	1.94	12.19	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	120	162	42	35	0.86	13.36	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-3051	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	24	31	7	29	1.89	12.58	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-3071	Tellers	20	22	2	10	0.50	11.35	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4051	Customer service representatives	89	137	48	54	0.62	16.08	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-4081	Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	22	11	-11	-50	1.54	6.79	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4111	Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	26	38	12	46	1.62	10.41	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4171	Receptionists and information clerks	84	122	38	45	1.15	10.75	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5021	Couriers and messengers	50	79	29	58	2.82	7.98	Short-term on-the-job training



SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
43-5031	Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	10	13	3	30	1.68	13.46	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-5032	Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	13	17	4	31	1.11	16.71	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-5052	Postal service mail carriers	16	18	2	13	0.74	20.18	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5071	Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	24	33	9	38	0.51	13.35	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	52	56	4	8	0.45	11.93	Short-term on-the-job training
43-6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	59	79	20	34	0.56	15.62	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-6012	Legal secretaries	11	15	4	36	0.51	9.47	Postsecondary vocational award
43-6013	Medical secretaries	77	112	35	45	2.19	11.05	Postsecondary vocational award
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	135	167	32	24	1.03	12.64	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-9061	Office clerks, general	198	268	70	35	1.03	10.67	Short-term on-the-job training
45-1099	Supervisors, farming, fishing, and forestry workers	11	12	1	9	3.06	21.08	Work experience in a related field


SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
45-2092	Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	60	72	12	20	1.36	6.90	Short-term on-the-job training
45-4022	Logging equipment operators	36	40	4	11	15.30	14.95	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	178	249	71	40	2.86	21.31	Work experience in a related field
47-2021	Brickmasons and blockmasons	15	17	2	13	1.88	18.36	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2031	Carpenters	198	273	75	38	2.11	15.65	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2044	Tile and marble setters	10	14	4	40	2.16	15.75	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2051	Cement masons and concrete finishers	29	39	10	34	2.34	15.50	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2061	Construction laborers	336	480	144	43	3.95	11.95	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2071	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	10	15	5	50	2.69	13.54	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2072	Pile-driver operators	11	15	4	36	5.78	15.55	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2073	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	165	241	76	46	6.34	15.26	Moderate-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
47-2111	Electricians	62	68	6	10	1.40	14.88	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2141	Painters, construction and maintenance	58	68	10	17	1.80	13.26	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2151	Pipelayers	141	208	67	48	21.72	12.89	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2152	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	74	108	34	46	2.54	16.45	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2181	Roofers	11	14	3	27	1.05	12.58	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2211	Sheet metal workers	18	27	9	50	1.81	15.82	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2221	Structural iron and steel workers	11	17	6	55	2.58	17.17	Long-term on-the-job training
47-3012	Helpers, carpenters	34	49	15	44	7.06	13.22	Short-term on-the-job training
47-3013	Helpers, electricians	19	17	-2	-11	3.10	11.72	Short-term on-the-job training
47-3015	Helpers, pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	31	46	15	48	6.51	12.06	Short-term on-the-job training
49-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	51	69	18	35	1.83	24.95	Work experience in a related field

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
49-3021	Automotive body and related repairers	13	18	5	38	1.17	18.89	Long-term on-the-job training
49-3023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	80	118	38	48	1.57	18.51	Postsecondary vocational award
49-3031	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	17	22	5	29	0.97	13.81	Postsecondary vocational award
49-3042	Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	17	24	7	41	2.03	15.64	Postsecondary vocational award
49-3051	Motorboat mechanics	23	35	12	52	10.75	17.32	Long-term on-the-job training
49-9021	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	61	83	22	36	3.08	16.21	Long-term on-the-job training
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	91	117	26	29	1.05	14.03	Moderate-term on-the-job training
49-9051	Electrical power-line installers and repairers	14	17	3	21	1.93	34.94	Long-term on-the-job training
49-9098	Helpers--Installation, maintenance, and repair workers	23	33	10	43	2.56	12.37	Short-term on-the-job training
51-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	32	41	9	28	0.77	19.45	Work experience in a related field
51-2092	Team assemblers	42	60	18	43	0.65	12.49	Moderate-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
51-3022	Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	31	42	11	35	3.11	8.81	Short-term on-the-job training
51-3023	Slaughterers and meat packers	31	43	12	39	5.12	6.60	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-4121	Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	24	39	15	63	0.96	17.04	Long-term on-the-job training
51-6011	Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	24	21	-3	-13	1.42	7.51	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-6031	Sewing machine operators	17	17	0	0	1.37	17.82	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-7042	Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	19	23	4	21	3.77	17.53	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-8013	Power plant operators	10	12	2	20	4.29	30.69	Long-term on-the-job training
51-9061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	17	22	5	29	0.59	11.26	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-9198	Helpers--Production workers	35	48	13	37	1.22	9.61	Short-term on-the-job training
53-1031	First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	17	23	6	35	1.28	19.27	Work experience in a related field
53-3022	Bus drivers, school	66	70	4	6	2.22	8.08	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2009 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	Location Quotient	2009 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
53-3031	Driver/sales workers	76	85	9	12	2.06	15.97	Short-term on-the-job training
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	254	337	83	33	2.21	13.15	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-3033	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	123	167	44	36	1.77	10.89	Short-term on-the-job training
53-3041	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	18	24	6	33	0.88	9.98	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7032	Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators	12	18	6	50	2.90	12.77	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-7051	Industrial truck and tractor operators	26	34	8	31	0.70	12.04	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	40	57	17	43	1.86	11.13	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	134	178	44	33	0.94	9.77	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand	21	22	1	5	0.44	8.08	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7081	Refuse and recyclable material collectors	103	104	1	1	10.90	7.70	Short-term on-the-job training
		10,923	14,188	3,264	30%	\$14.88		

 at least 1.25      greater than \$14.88

## Appendix B: Businesses by 3-Digit NAICS Codes

Jasper County								
Industry	NAICS Code	Change						
		2003	2008	Average Size	#	%	SC % change	US % change
Forestry and Logging	113	7	10	9	3	42.9	-21.9	-14.7
Construction of Buildings	236	23	38	5	15	65.2	6.4	12.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	8	13	56	5	62.5	4.2	-0.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	96	97	6	1	1.0	-3.0	11.1
Food Manufacturing	311	3	1	--	-2	-66.7	-6.0	-2.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	3	6	21	3	100.0	14.1	4.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	8	9	12	1	12.5	-5.9	-3.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	7	8	11	1	14.3	-11.3	-3.4
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	425	3	4	4	1	33.3	80.4	30.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	8	14	27	6	75.0	-7.7	1.6
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	7	9	4	2	28.6	-8.7	0.1
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	9	12	7	3	33.3	-5.4	1.2
Food and Beverage Stores	445	15	14	14	-1	-6.7	-9.7	-0.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	3	3	7	0	0.0	16.3	19.9
Gasoline Stations	447	26	22	6	-4	-15.4	-0.3	-2.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	4	2	--	-2	-50.0	-1.9	5.8
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	6	2	--	-4	-66.7	-19.8	-9.2
Nonstore Retailers	454	4	8	6	4	100.0	-16.2	13.9
Truck Transportation	484	9	12	8	3	33.3	-1.6	5.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	12	12	5	0	0.0	6.5	16.6
Administrative and Support Services	561	29	36	12	7	24.1	10.6	13.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	562	4	5	18	1	25.0	12.3	15.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	14	31	22	17	121.4	10.2	12.4
Social Assistance	624	8	8	24	0	0.0	1.0	34.3
Accommodation	721	21	19	9	-2	-9.5	0.1	4.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	32	30	11	-2	-6.3	3.4	11.5
Repair and Maintenance	811	16	17	3	1	6.3	-13.2	-0.9
Personal and Laundry Services	812	9	12	7	3	33.3	2.2	7.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	4	4	4	0	0.0	18.3	4.1
Private Households	814	12	25	1	13	108.3	21.2	22.1

growth rate exceeds both SC and US growth rates

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Appendix C: Jasper County Employment by Industry Sector

Industry	NAICS code	Employment		2003-2008 Change		Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2008 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
		2003	2008	#	%				
Total		5,342	8,055	2,713	50.8			34,231	30%

<i>6 star sectors</i>									
Industry	NAICS code	Employment		2003-2008 Change		Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2008 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
		2003	2008	#	%				
Construction of Buildings	236	97	179	82	85	1.90	77	46,243	AA
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	87	729	642	738	13.25	635	39,921	AA
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	327	49	128	79	161	4.82	82	35,031	A
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	38	378	340	895	3.61	341	38,297	AA
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	265	694	429	162	2.15	382	37,762	AA

<i>5 star sectors</i>									
Industry	NAICS code	Employment		2003-2008 Change		Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2008 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
		2003	2008	#	%				
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	62	105	43	69	0.60	40	45,590	AA
Social Assistance	624	45	191	146	324	1.41	137	17,806	A



4 star sectors		Employment		2003-2008 Change		Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2008 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	2003	2008	#	%				
Forestry and Logging	113	51	92	41	80	26.05	49	3,322	D
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	557	595	38	7	2.30	-3	36,392	AA
Nonstore Retailers	454	22	47	25	114	1.89	24	29,953	A
Administrative and Support Services	561	148	422	274	185	0.96	266	29,873	AA

3 star or fewer sectors		Employment		2003-2008 Change		Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2008 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	2003	2008	#	%				
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	70	85	15	21	0.73	14	39,824	AA
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	20	22	2	10	0.38	1	38,283	A
Truck Transportation	484	71	99	28	39	1.24	24	27,934	AA
Waste Management and Remediation Services	562	73	90	17	23	4.41	8	44,559	BA
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	425	17	15	-2	-12	0.31	-7	53,303	AA
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	30	33	3	10	1.09	4	26,435	A
Repair and Maintenance	811	41	54	13	32	0.77	13	32,985	A
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	80	80	0	0	1.12	-4	28,761	AA
Gasoline Stations	447	152	134	-18	-12	2.78	-12	20,690	BA
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	61	56	-5	-8	0.36	-4	36,959	BA
Accommodation	721	207	173	-34	-16	1.62	-45	18,285	BA
Personal and Laundry Services	812	56	80	24	43	1.06	21	18,093	BA
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	28	15	-13	-46	0.19	-15	15,941	AA
Private Households	814	34	36	2	6	1.08	-5	17,719	A
Food and Beverage Stores	445	230	190	-40	-17	1.16	-42	25,991	BA
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	385	331	-54	-14	0.60	-98	11,651	BA

## Methodology and Sourcing

### Projected Growth Grading Scale:

AA=above average

A=average

BA=below average

D=decline

**Sectors are rated on 6 factors:** 2003-2008 employment growth, 2003-2008 employment growth rate, location quotient, competitive effect, average annual wage, and projected growth.

**Stars are based on:** 2003-2008 employment growth over 25, 2003-2008 employment growth rate greater than 50.8% (overall county growth rate), location quotient of at least 1.25, competitive effect greater than 0, average annual wage greater than \$34,231 (2008 average for all jobs in the county), and average or above average projected growth.

**Location Quotient:** percentage of employment in the sector in the county divided by the percentage of employment in that sector in the US; gives an indication of how concentrated employment in the sector is in the county; based on 2008 data.

**Competitive Effect:** based on shift-share analysis; represents the change in employment in the sector in the county after accounting for overall US employment growth and growth/decline in the sector in the US.

**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics; projections based on data from EMSI and SC Department of Commerce.





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